

The Illustrated War News.



A STEEL-HELMETED CONGREGATION: A MASS, WITH GENERAL ABSOLUTION, IN A FRENCH TRENCH ON THE EVE OF AN ATTACK.

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by S. and G.]

THE GREAT WAR.

THE psychology of events has a curious effect on the minds of patriots. The darkling presence of winter, the retirement of the Allies from Macedonia to Salonika, the retreat of the Mesopotamian field force, the fact that capable Lord Derby has, for a moment or so, muffled many instincts which find a vent for all sorrows in the clarion cry of "compulsion," and the fact, also, that the Government intends to prolong its life, have all joined and conspired to produce symptoms of critical gloom in the hearts and minds of many earnest men. We are beginning to hear of our destroying inefficiencies. We are beginning to hear a massed chorus of voices talking grimly of our faults, speaking tenebrously of our mistakes. "Mistakes" has become a catch-word, but only in reference to ourselves. We are bearing the concentrated bitterness of all it signifies, for, from the attitude of those who utter the sacred word, we, and we alone, are the only people of the human creation who have shown inefficiency, who now make mistakes, and who will go on making mistakes until that Utopian moment when the labours of patriots have saved us from our baser habits.

There is much in this attitude that is true. There is no doubt at all that we have many faults, and that we are prone to mistakes. The significant defect of this attitude is that the people who adopt it are not conscious of the fact that they are human beings. They have forgotten



WHERE MR. FORD REALLY KNOWS PEACE: THE MILLIONAIRE'S BEDROOM ON THE "OSCAR II."

The "Oscar II," with Mr. Ford and his Peace Party aboard (commonly called "Ford's Ark" and "Ford's Follies," respectively) arrived at Kirkwall last week. The party have passports only for non-belligerent countries, which, to say the least of it, rather limits their field.—[Photo. by Bain.]

that they are living in a human world, and in a world, too, that possesses an international proverb all about humanity and its errors. They have forgotten, more than they have forgotten aught else, that the attribute of humanity extends even beyond the Rhine, and that the German, in spite of the doctrine of infallibility the most earnest of our patriots have created round him, is as prone to faults and mistakes as ourselves. These people do right, certainly, when they try to make us curb our habit of mistakes, but they do wrong just as certainly when they try to impress us with the fact that our faults will lead us to doom because we have the inclination to make them when facing an enemy who is singularly free from all military inefficiency as well as constitutionally incapable of military error. They do wrong because they are misleading our minds. Again, I say, we are guilty of errors, and we must endeavour to correct and cover them; but I am, at the same time, quite as certain in my conviction that whatever our errors have been, they are, in the aggregate, infinitely less than the errors of Germany. We have, perhaps, hampered our campaign by our slips, but at no time have we been so culpable as Germany. Our mistakes can be covered in passing; already the mistakes of Germany have lost her the war.

It is well, at this moment of winter darkness and its opportunities for self-examination, to consider and to recognise these things. We have, we see, not yet done as well as we

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A SUPPOSED GERMAN SPY CAUGHT IN SERBIA: A SUSPECT WEARING FEMININE ATTIRE ARRESTED BY THE ALLIED FORCES.

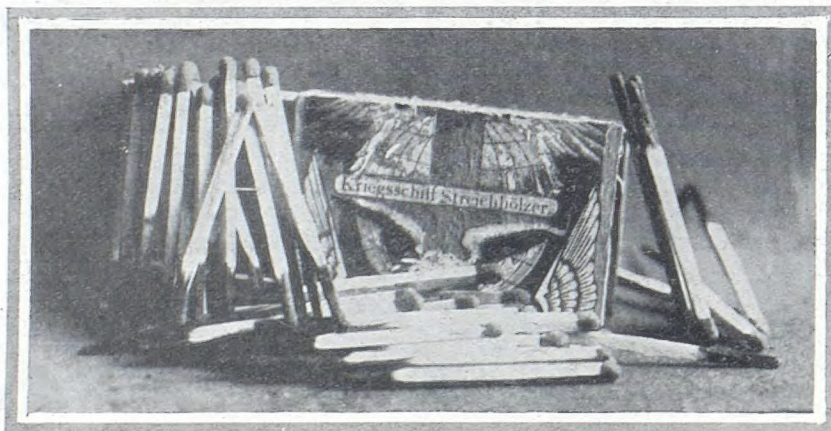
One of the remarkable features of the war has been the demonstration of the German genius for spying, secret service, and intrigue. In every theatre of war the German spy has been, from all accounts, ubiquitous. He (or sometimes she) adopts all kinds of disguises, and Germans have even been known to appear in khaki in the British lines. Their persistence in acquiring (usually gratis) the languages

of other nations has served them in good stead in their campaign of espionage. Not only do German spies and secret agents swarm near the actual operations, but also in other countries, neutral or otherwise, patiently gathering facts for the Fatherland, or stirring up intrigues and plots against the Allies. We in Great Britain, it need hardly be said, have had our due share of such gentry.

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might, but we can see, also, that Germany has done worse. Germany has lately procured a number of excellent victories in the Balkans. We recognise these facts, and we are anxious to discover whether they may lead to other and possibly more momentous happenings. But, examining the larger sphere of the war, what can we say Germany has done, and what can we find that Germany has failed to do?

We all know particularly well what Germany has done in the West and the East. There is no need to recapitulate. Do we know as well what she has not done? It is rather astonishing—what Germany has not done. In the first place, it can be said that Germany is even now battling in the West to obtain what she might have attained at one time with very little fighting, or with infinitely less fighting than she must face now. The whole story of the campaign between Antwerp and the coastal ports is the story of Germany's mistakes in the field. Set aside the giant fault of the Marne, but look for a second at the campaign that led up to the Marne. Here, in the initial movements, German Army Corps, ready to the last button, invaded Belgium, partly mobilised and defended by an army plucky, but sketchy in intention and object. Germany recognised that army's inability, but overlooked its pluck, and was halted rather savagely for its mental inconsequence at Liège. Liège



ECONOMISING WOOD IN GERMANY: USED MATCHES RE-TIPPED FOR FURTHER USE.

Here is yet another proof of the fact that Germany is hard put to it for materials—in this case, wood. The matches, it will be noted, have been used and then re-tipped; or, it may be that the matches originally had two tips, to save wood. The wording on the ornamental box, which was found on a German prisoner, means "War-ship matches."—[Photo. by Photopress.]

was a psychological mistake, if not a great one, but it was only the first mistake. Overlooking the fact that the whole of Belgium might have been over-run then

(Germany had another plan, it is true; but as that plan failed, so the failure to over-run Belgium with the least possible amount of bloodshed must be debited to her: in war, results are the only things to judge), and following the German advance into France, it is easy to perceive the enormity of the next failure. Germany, with retiring armies before her, with the whole of North France in her grasp, yet failed to grasp North France. The entirety of the coastal line of the Channel as far as Havre might have been hers. Her cavalry screens

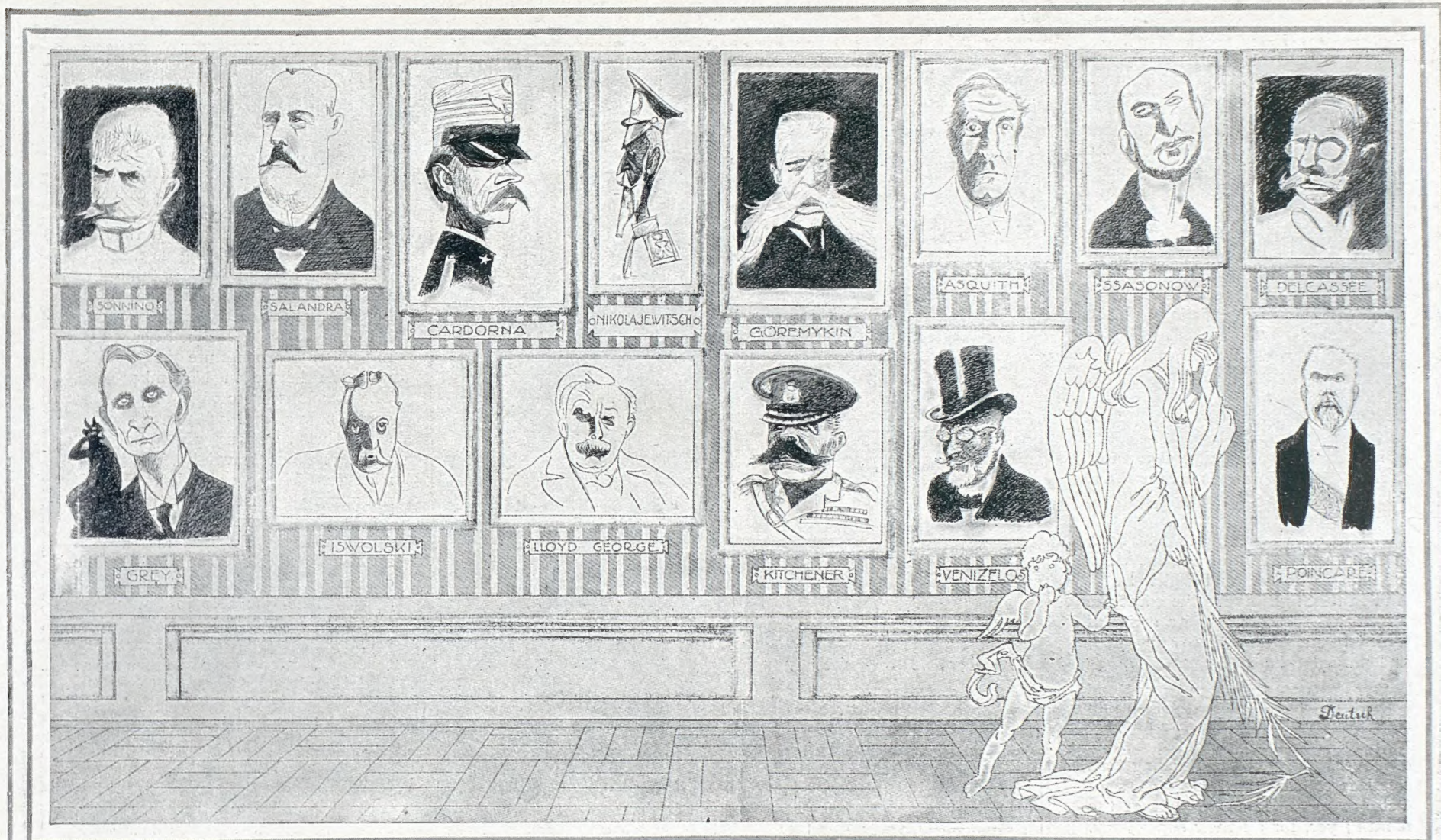
were pushing out through Pas de Calais and Somme, lines of communication were hurriedly evacuated, and base ports cleared. Some French Territories and a handful of British offered the only resistance. The coast was Germany's for a trifle of fighting. Germany did not take her advantage. She had plans against the armies about Paris, it might be said; the concentration of her forces did not give her sufficient scope to make this attack—but Germany is still fighting for the Channel coast she might have won in August 1914. The result is the thing that damns. *Krieg ist*

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IN FRANCE FOR A RECENT WAR COUNCIL: LORD KITCHENER AND SIR EDWARD GREY.

The Military Council of the Allies in Paris is holding a number of meetings. The first great conference was preceded by a Franco-British Conference at Calais, attended, on behalf of Great Britain, by Lord Kitchener, Mr. Asquith, and Mr. Balfour.—[Photo. by Topical.]



THE ANGEL IN THE (WRONG) HOUSE! SOME CARICATURES IN THE GERMAN "GALLERY OF ENEMIES."

German humour is apt to be a little heavy-handed (to put it politely), but these caricatures from a German paper are comparatively innocuous. The Angel of Christmas Peace and Goodwill (German), weeping as she finds herself in the wrong gallery; the little chubby cherub with his thumb in his mouth, are plaintive rather than implacable figures; and her cry, "Oh! God! I've got into the wrong

gallery?" sounds pensive rather than passionate. Now and then the suggestion is sufficiently bitter: Sir Edward Grey, for instance, listening to the little black devil whispering in his ear; and Lord Kitchener is made to look inhumanly truculent. But Mr. Asquith has an air of "benevolent neutrality," and Mr. Lloyd George is almost normal! On the whole, the Angel need not have been heartbroken.

Krieg; the Germany who had the chance of menacing and perhaps muffling Great Britain from a long line of coast is now feeling the enormous pressure of Britain's power poured against her along a score of avenues that that coast provides.

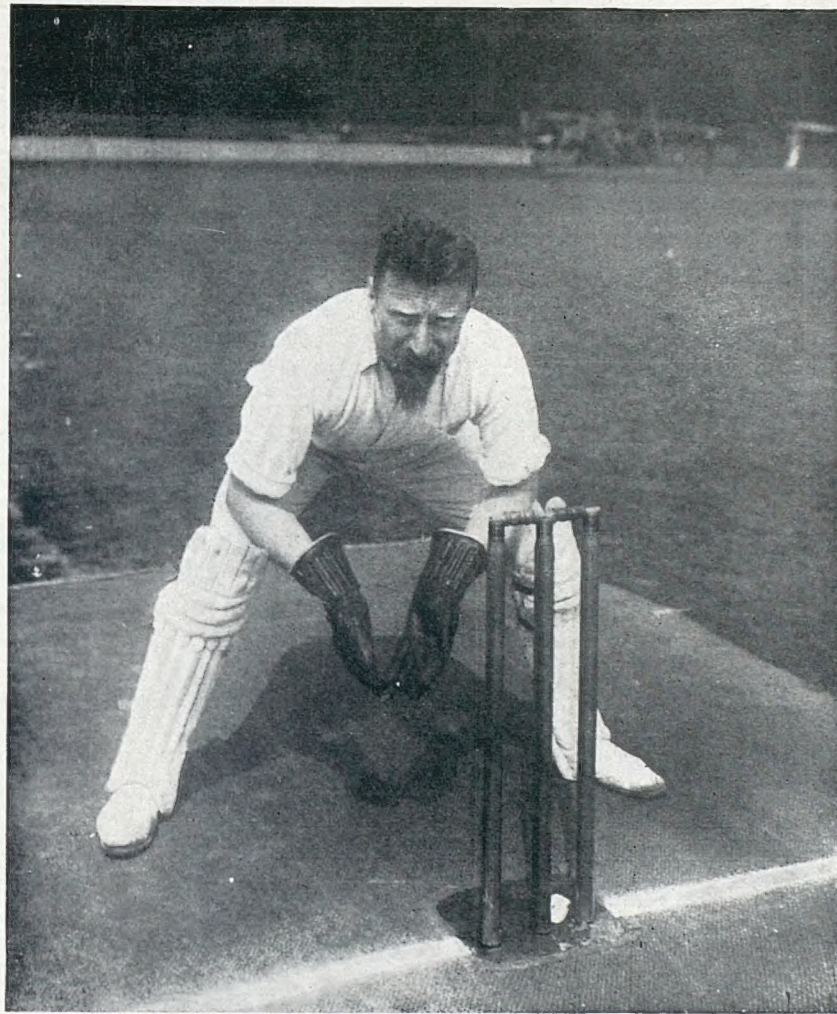
Again, in Germany's campaign against the Belgians about Antwerp she committed the military crime of letting go free armies she should have held. Why the Germans did not sweep the whole of the Belgian fighting force into Antwerp, and why, failing this, the Germans did not cross the Scheldt, and so force the Belgians either to surrender, with Antwerp, or enter into the negation of internment in Holland, is a thing that only the Germans can tell us. As it was, the Belgians, with the small British force covering them, fell back through Flanders to the Yser, and the Army that did not cut them off had to follow and fight them. And in that fighting for the coast the Germans have committed a series of errors beside which those suggested, and partial failures of our own, are almost entirely eclipsed. The Germans, in overwhelming strength, had little save a British Division of 20,000 men between them and the Straits of Dover. They were attacking that small force from the early days of October until the latter half of the month; yet, for all their superiority, they failed to break through. The 7th Division fought with superhuman pluck, but pluck of an enemy does not exculpate a General. His business is to win, whatever his enemy be in spirit. The Germans, though they



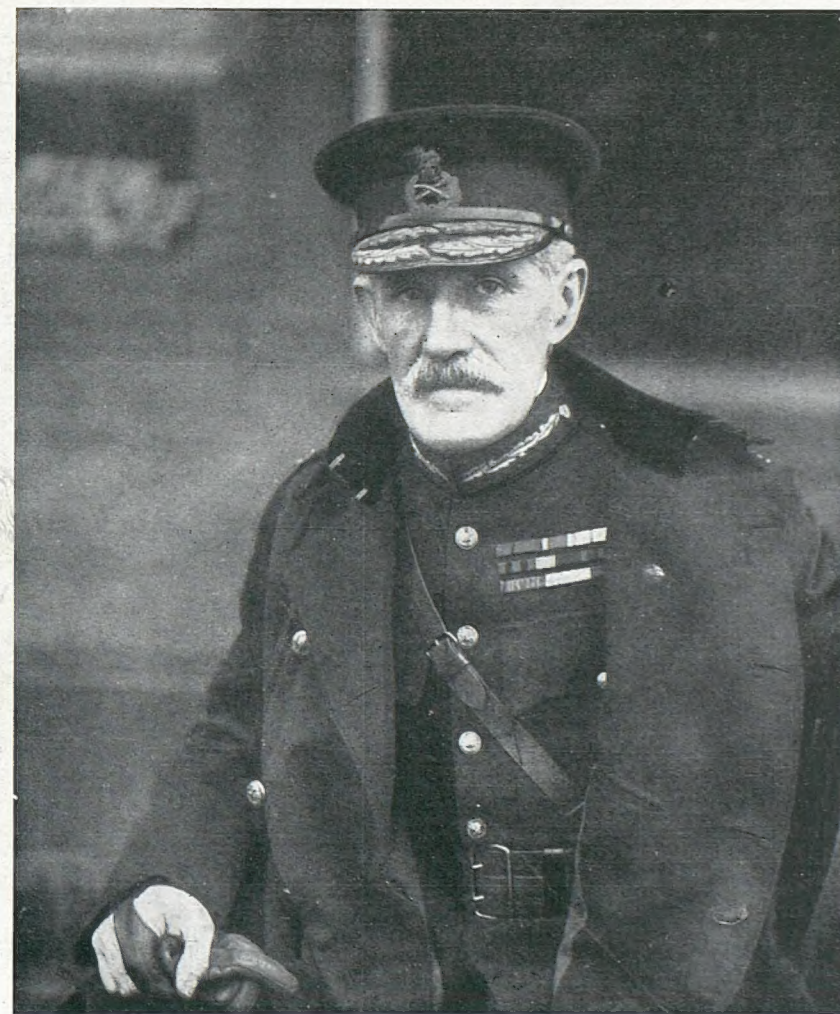
THE ALLIES' CAMPAIGN ON THE BALKAN FRONT: MAP SHOWING THE IMPORTANT POINTS ON THE GREEK FRONTIER, DOIRAN AND GHEVGELI, WITH THE DISTRICT BETWEEN THE FRONTIER AND THE ALLIED BASE AT SALONIKA, AND THE RAILWAY IN THE VARDAR VALLEY.

outnumbered us in a way almost astounding, did not break through. The Germans excuse themselves (and praise us) by declaring that they were certain that at least an army corps was barring their way. An excellent testimony to the fighting quality of our troops. But how was it that the German General fighting us failed to discover how thin his opposing line was? He was not there to praise; he was there to know, and to win by his knowledge. He neither knew nor won. The failure in October was the failure in November also. The Germans were able to come in great power, and with crack corps (the Guard among them) against a front almost wildly lacking in reserves. They were able to do this not merely against the British before Ypres, but against the French at Arras, and the Belgians and French in the coastal flats. The power of the enemy was so great that on several occasions he was able to break and pierce our line. His wedge had penetrated with such effect that there are reasons to believe that skilful and able generalship might have given the Germans victory over commanders and forces hampered by every kind of military disability. The Germans were unable to grasp that victory. Again they failed. And not once they failed on these occasions, but they failed many times—the "gas" surprise on the Ypres salient in the spring of this year was such a failure—until their consistency in failure had helped to save us, and our armies had been built up so strongly and powerfully that the

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A PRO-ENTENTE DUTCH EDITOR ARRESTED AND ACQUITTED: MR. J. C. SCHROEDER.
Mr. Schroeder, Editor-in-Chief of the "Telegraaf," of Amsterdam, was recently arrested on a charge of endangering the neutrality of Holland. He had written: "There is a group of conscienceless scoundrels in Europe who have caused the war," meaning, he said, "Prussian militarism and Prussian Junkerdom in general." He was acquitted on this charge, but has to be tried on another.—[Photo. by Abbe.]

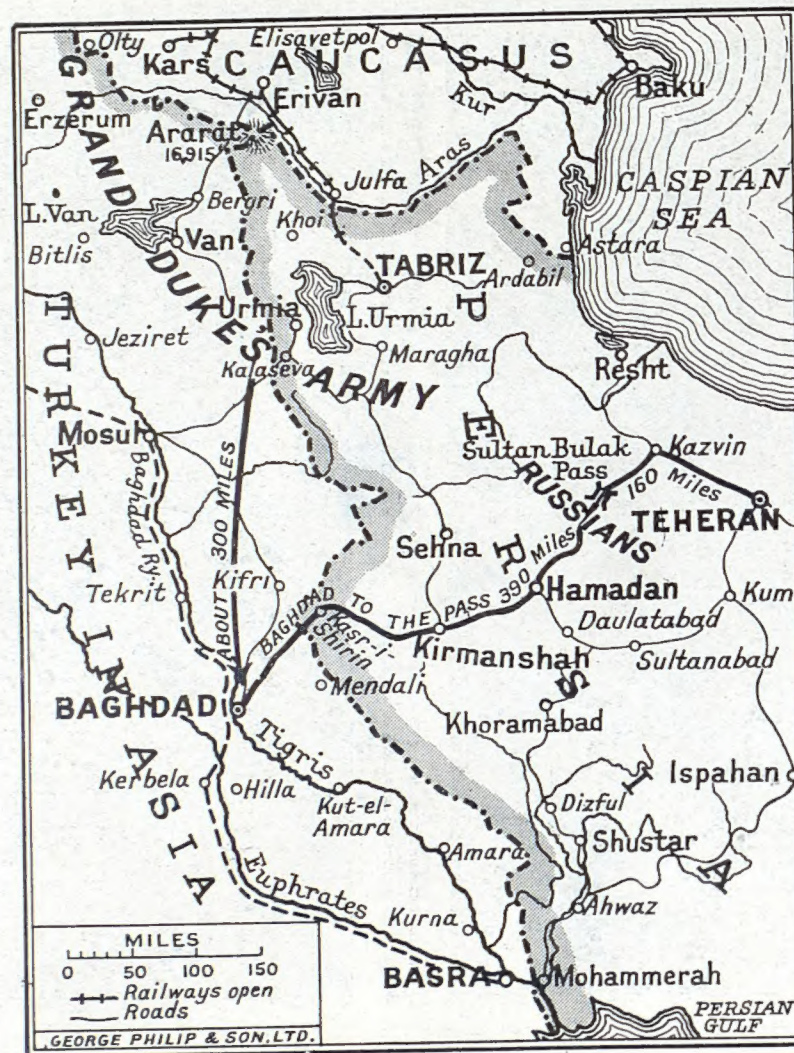


TO COMMAND IN EAST AFRICA: GENERAL SIR HORACE SMITH-DORRIEN.
Early in the war Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien took command of the Second Corps on the death of General Grierson, and "the saving of the left wing of the Army" during the retreat from Mons was ascribed to him by Sir John French. Later, he commanded an Army. He has served in Zululand, Egypt, the Soudan, South Africa, and on the Indian frontier.—[Photo. by Gale and Polden.]

assurance that Germany's failure will be continuous rests now finally with ourselves, and not partially with German inefficiency, as before.

I have dwelt entirely on the Western campaign, mainly because we can see the West more clearly than any other sphere; but Germany's mistakes have marked her for fatality in the East and on the Italian frontier also. It is, for instance, common knowledge that Germany could have invaded Poland at least as far as the Vistula line, and probably as far as the Bug, in the early days of the war. Russia was disinclined to defend Poland, for many reasons, including the weakness such defence would give to her flanks. Germany, however, was concerned elsewhere. Her plan was a good one, perhaps, but she has had to fight for a year to obtain in Russia what she might have gained with little fighting—and results are the things that tell. The mistake of losing Italy's support, and of allowing Italy to strike first, are also things apparent. Again it must be said that they are but mistakes in common with a number of mistakes, and that those mistakes are likely to prove fatal. And if even of her errors I have mentioned but a few, are they not enough to convince the patriot that of all humanity, German humanity is not less human than ours, but more human? We have made grave faults, yes; but surely it is Germany who has made the fatal errors?

The exigencies of the season, with its need for early printing, renders a discussion of current events incompatible



WHERE THE RUSSIANS SUDDENLY APPEARED ON THE SCENE AND DEFEATED A THREATENING FORCE OF HOSTILE PERSIAN GENDARMERIE LED BY AUSTRO-GERMAN OFFICERS: MAP SHOWING THE ROUTE AND DISTANCES FROM HAMADAN TO BAGDAD, AND THE BRITISH ADVANCED POSITION AT KUT-EL-AMARA.

with their fluid condition. At the moment of writing, the Allies, having retired from Macedonia across the Grecian border, yet show every indication of holding tightly to Salonika, as they should, under present military conditions, be able to hold. The Bulgar and German armies are, for the moment, hovering on the border, ostensibly that Greece should observe their excellent good-will. There are suggestions that the Greeks themselves will evacuate the zone between Doiran and Salonika, and leave it as a field of war to the opposing forces. While Greece has yet to make up her mind to decision—and we must act warily until she does—it is quite possible that the enemy may content themselves with pinning the Allies to their sea base, and holding them there for the time being. The situation has also gained in complexity by the now acknowledged fact that Italy, in spite of the Austrian fleet, has landed troops in Albania, and has thus brought a new force into action against the invaders. At the present, the object of the force is probably no more than to safeguard the remnants of the Serbian Army, and to hold the coast inviolate. But great things might grow up from here, especially if Russia can move. Of Mesopotamian events we have now gauged the real value of the romantic Turkish communiqués, and know that our troops are fairly firm at Kut. In the East and the West little has happened, though rumour, with its multitude of tongues, promises enormities of German offensive in both spheres.

W. DOUGLAS NEWTON.

LONDON: DEC. 17, 1915.

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REQUIRING AN ARMY OF MEN HAULING THEIR HARDEST: DRAGGING AN ITALIAN BIG GUN UP TO ITS MOUNTAIN POSITION.

In previous issues we have given photographs of Italian heavy guns, some of siege-artillery calibre and bulk, in action, or ready for action, against the Austrian Alpine forts, in positions high up among the mountains to which it seemed impossible for such ponderous, massive pieces to be transported. The doing so has been one of the most marvelled-at achievements of the war, and has won universal

"kudos" for the bold ingenuity of Italy's engineers and artillerymen. The dragging of the enormous weapons up to their positions has all been done by man-power, by sheer muscular hauling; and, as shown in the photograph above, quite an army of human horses was needed in the case of every single big gun, dragged up apart from its little less weighty mounting.



ON ITALY'S BATTLE-FRONT ON THE ISONZO: AUSTRIAN SHELLS BURSTING IN ONE OF THE ITALIAN FIRE-TRENCHES.

Trench and sap and mine, combined with artillery bombardment, are playing the same part in the Italian mountain warfare that they do on the fronts elsewhere all over the world-wide war-area—in France and Flanders, all along the extended Russian line, in Serbia, at the Dardanelles, in the Caucasus, and, in some degree, by the banks of the Tigris. In the Alps, as photographs and sketches by our

artists at the front in earlier issues have shown, practically every Austrian position has to be attacked with a combination of the various modes specially adapted to the abnormal local conditions of siege-warfare on the grand scale among mountain ranges. We see in the photograph above one of the Italian fire-trenches on the Isonzo front during an Austrian artillery attack.



SOLDIERS OF AN ARMY THAT IS STEADILY, IF SLOWLY, ADVANCING: ITALIAN LINESMEN ATTACKING ACROSS A MOUNTAIN TORRENT.

Not steep mountains, nor frost-bound glaciers in the midst of Alpine snows, nor rushing mountain torrents can baulk the impetuous, disciplined valour of the Italian soldier in action. Fighting is no doubt in his blood, as it is in the blood of most Southerners; but General Cadorna's men, in their tremendously arduous campaign on two fronts against natural obstacles and all-but impregnable forti-

fications manned by an expert and dangerous enemy, are giving proofs of military qualities hardly anticipated even by those who had knowledge of the Italian Army before the war. Our illustration gives a sample of the disciplined method in which they go to work—in this case a party is seen making a surprise-attack across a raging river on an enemy force lurking behind cover.



PRIVATE HOUSES AND SHOPS AS STABLES FOR ENEMY ANIMALS! GERMANS MARCHING HORSES INTO A SHOP IN SERBIA.

The German is not a "nice" fighter. That all the world knows. Also, he is not a "nice" billetter. There have been many stories of the havoc wrought by both enemy officers and men in châteaux, houses, and cottages of France, more particularly—stories of fine rooms deliberately despoiled, and so on. Here we have a scene in Serbia. There, it will be noticed, the Germans, seeking stables for their horses,

have placed the animals in private houses and in shops, marching them through the front doors. To such behaviour have those temporarily under the enemy to submit. The particular instance illustrated is, of course, nothing compared with what has gone before, but it provides yet another indication of the way in which Germans make war, trampling everything that is in their way.—[Photo. by Continphot.]



THE GERMAN ARTILLERY'S "DEAD SET" AT CHURCHES: AN ALSACE EXAMPLE—THE FIRST SHELL, FIRED TO FIND THE RANGE, BURSTING.

When, as frequently happens in war, it becomes necessary to bombard a village occupied by the enemy, the artillery naturally need to get their range by some outstanding landmark, such as a tall building; and in the case of a village this is almost invariably the church. Yet it does not follow that it is necessary to hit the church in order to make use of it in range-finding. The German practice, however,

as demonstrated over and over again in the course of the war, appears to be to make a "dead set" at churches and cathedrals. Large numbers of these sacred buildings in France and Belgium have been deliberately wrecked or demolished by the German artillery. The crowning outrage, of course, was that perpetrated at Rheims; and the cathedrals of Soissons, Arras, Ypres, and others have also suffered.



THE RANGE RECTIFIED: TWO GERMAN SHELLS EXPLODING TOGETHER—ONE ON THE MAIRIE; THE OTHER IN AN ADJOINING FIELD.

Continued.] in the same way. Besides these more important examples of ecclesiastical architecture, countless other churches of less note have been more or less ruined by the German lust for wanton and sacrilegious destruction. These photographs illustrate a case in point—the beginning of the bombardment of a village church in Alsace which ended in its total demolition. The photograph on the first page shows the initial step in the process. The big black cloud has been caused by the explosion of the first shell—one of 210 mm. calibre—which has been fired in order to find the range. It has overshot the mark, having come, apparently, from the direction of the left in the photograph. The effect of its bursting was to blow up into the air great quantities of stones and lumps of earth. The second photograph was *[Continued opposite.]*



GERMAN ARTILLERY BOMBARDING A VILLAGE CHURCH IN ALSACE: THE THIRD STAGE—A PRECURSOR OF SHELLS THAT DESTROYED IT.

Continued. taken after the German gunners had rectified their range. The cloud seen is that of two shells which exploded simultaneously, one falling on to the village Mairie, and making a high column of smoke, and the other bursting in a field to the right of the church. The third illustration marks the beginning of the end. The German guns have evidently by this time been trained directly on the church. The shell whose explosion is seen in the photograph touched the building only slightly. Those which followed were not long in laying it completely in ruins—thus adding one more to the long list of German acts of vandalism. It is inexplicable that the Germans should persist, of deliberate purpose, in making targets of buildings for which peoples of even uncivilised countries show at least some respect.

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A HEROINE OF THE SERBIAN RETREAT: LADY BLANCHE SYBIL FINDLAY.

Lady Sybil Findlay has braved hardship, privation, and the nerve-strain of many exciting and heart-breaking experiences in Serbia, during the arduous retreats towards the Greek frontier, as one of the Red Cross Detachment of the Serbian Army, which included also (as shown in our photograph) Lady Sybil's husband, Dr. Granville Landsborough Findlay, and Miss Barber, a nurse.—[Photo. by Photopress.]



A GREAT RECRUITER: THE EARL OF DERBY LEAVING THE WAR OFFICE.

The wonderful recruiting rally organised and inspired by the practical Lord Derby will never be forgotten when the chronicle of the Great War is written. By his arduous efforts and sound judgment a great movement was set on foot, with the result that hundreds of thousands of recruits volunteered to take their part in defeating the powerful foe who spare neither man, woman, nor child.—[Photo. by Photopress.]



A GERMAN GAS-ATTACK PHOTOGRAPHED BY AN AIRMAN: POISONOUS FUMES ROLLING TOWARDS THE RUSSIANS; AND GERMAN TROOPS.

This very remarkable photograph was taken by a Russian airman in flight, and shows the beginning of a gas-attack made by the Germans. The poisonous clouds are seen as they are rolling towards the Russian lines after having been liberated from cylinders worked by the men seen behind the fumes. Behind these men are three lines of the enemy, waiting to attack after the gas has done its work. No

better proof can be wanted of the statements that the enemy are using gas not only on the Western front, but on the Eastern. In a case like this, gas is liberated from specially contrived cylinders, when the wind is blowing towards the desired position. It is always possible that a sudden change of wind may cause the enemy to be hoist by their own petard.—[Photo. supplied by C.N.]

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OCULAR DEMONSTRATION OF THE SHORTAGE OF MEN IN GERMANY, CAUSED BY THE GREAT LOSSES DURING THE WAR: CAMERA-PROO

The employment of women in various forms of work which before the war were allotted to men, is very evident in London, but it is even more general in Berlin and other cities of the German Empire. Our first photograph is a snapshot of women acting as road-scavengers. It, like most of the series, was taken in Berlin. No. 2 shows a tram-conductor at work. No. 3 is of a woman waiter on a railway dining-car;

No. 4, A street-lamp cleaner; No. 5, A baker's errand-girl; and No. 6, A group of determined-looking women night-"watchmen," with their trained police dogs. No. 7 is a railway signal-woman, a very responsible post; No. 8 shows women postmen; and No. 9, A woman bricklayer's labourer in masculine garb. No. 10 is a postal motor-driver in Dresden; No. 11 shows women labourers employed by the under-

ground railway, Berlin; and cyclist errand-girls employed business-like methods of the every day is giving addition



GREAT LOSSES DURING THE

WAR: CAMERA-PROOF THAT WOMEN MUST BOTH WORK AND WEEP IN THE STRICKEN CITIES OF OUR CHIEF ENEMY.

are taking to occupations undreamt-of before the war. The familiar line: "Men must work and women must weep" is of necessity being adapted to the conditions of life in Germany especially, where the losses of men of all classes are so enormous, and are constantly increasing, as the official casualty lists of names published in the chief cities of the Empire every few days testifies.—[Photographs by E.N.A.]



A WONDERFUL PANORAMIC PHOTOGRAPH OF A HISTORICAL PORTION OF THE BRITISH FRONT IN THE WEST SECTION I.—SHOWING
We give here, by courtesy of the "Sunday Herald," a panoramic view of a historical part of the British front in the Western theatre. It should be explained that the panoramic view is a double-page overleaf. If cut out and pasted together, the pictures



BRITISH FRONT IN THE WESTERN theatre. It should be explained that the panorama is spread over four pages, beginning on the left of the double-page above, and continuing from its right-hand to the left of the overleaf. If cut out and pasted together, the pictures form a single panorama.

[Continued overleaf.]

TRENCH 38

RAILWAY BRIDGE
AND CUTTING



THE CONTINUATION OF THE WONDERFUL PANORAMIC VIEW OF PART OF THE BRITISH FRONT IN THE WEST: SECTION 2.—SHOWING
As explained overleaf, the above panoramic picture forms a continuation of that on the preceding double-page. Hill 60 (seen in the first section) was, it may be recalled, side, and had "practically disappeared"

BRITISH TRENCH
the scene of fierce s
through shell-fire



THE CATERPILLAR

BRITISH TRENCHES, RAILWAY CUTTING AND BRIDGE, AND THE POSITION CALLED "THE CATERPILLAR," IN FRONT OF HILL 60. the scene of fierce struggles last May, being several times captured and recaptured. Mr. Tennant stated in July that since about May 5 it had not been held by either through shell-fire and mining.

ST: SECTION 2.—SHOWING
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TOWING IN A FLEDGLING OF THE ROYAL NAVAL AIR SERVICE THAT HAD COME TO GRIEF: WORK REGARDED BY THE MOTOR-BOAT RESERVE

The duties of the Motor-Boat Reserve are varied. A fleet of several hundreds of motor-boats, manned by yachtsmen, has been engaged since the beginning of the war in patrolling the rivers and small creeks of our coasts. The blue ribbon of the Service is considered to be that section which is run in conjunction with the Royal Naval Air Service, the duties being to tow seaplanes out to sea and stand by whilst the Naval Air recruits make practice flights, towing home such lame ducks as may have the misfortune to fall into the water. Some of the

larger craft of the Service share in the work of conveying officers



GRIEF: WORK REGARDED BY THE MOTOR-BOAT RESERVE AS THE "BLUE RIBBON" OF THEIR SERVICE.--FROM THE DRAWING BY CHARLES PEARS.

ing of the war in patrolling the
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all into the water. Some of the

larger craft of the Motor-Boat Reserve, it has been stated, take part in the task of hunting enemy submarines, in which they give valuable assistance to the destroyers. Others occasionally share in the work of attendance on transports, while the smaller craft act as despatch-boats at naval bases, where they also make themselves generally useful in fetching and carrying, conveying officers from point to point, or rounding up stray buoys, dinghies, or spars that may have gone adrift.



SNAPPED PAPER STREAMERS AS PARTING SOUVENIRS: AN AUSTRALIAN HOSPITAL-SHIP LEAVING SYDNEY FOR WAR SERVICE.

At all times the moments of farewell from the quayside to friends bound on a long voyage are fraught with pathos. These feelings are naturally intensified a thousandfold in time of war. In the case here illustrated—the departure of the 3rd Australian General Hospital from Sydney—it may be hoped that such misgivings may be falsified, and that the parting may not be permanent. On this occasion a

form of souvenir was arranged somewhat similar to the ceremony of opening a new dock, when a cord stretched across is broken by the first vessel entering. Long streamers were held—one end by those on board, and the other by their friends on the quay—so that, as the ship moved away, the streamers were snapped, and each party kept their own broken portion as a memento.—[Photo. by A. Savage.]

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THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR, WHO SAYS THE ALLIES MUST BEG GERMANY FOR PEACE TERMS! VON BETHMANN-HOLLWEG (AT HIS DAUGHTER'S WEDDING).
Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Imperial Chancellor, whose defiant statements on the progress of the war and Germany's position in regard to terms of peace (made in the Reichstag on December 9), have amazed the diplomatic and political world everywhere by their brazen effrontery, misstatements of fact, and reckless audacity, is here seen at the wedding of his daughter. The Chancellor appears as an honorary Prussian General, in "war-grey," with the Iron Cross. It would appear that, beyond his "one-year volunteer" service in the Army when quite a young man, he has never had anything to do with the Army. In the Reichstag the Chancellor declared that Germany would not suggest terms of peace; that was for the "defeated Allies" to do! All this, no doubt, aimed at hoodwinking neutrals!



"SHOD IN THEIR PEASANT 'OPINSKIES'": BULGARIAN PRISONERS CAPTURED BY THE FRENCH NEAR STRUMNITZA.

The photograph indicates that the Bulgarians have not had it all their own way against the Allies in Macedonia. In the case of the prisoner in front, a good view is obtained of the Bulgarian soldier's peculiar foot-gear (in this instance somewhat the worse for wear) which is well adapted to the country. Describing earlier encounters between the French and the Bulgarians, during one of which these prisoners

were taken, Mr. G. Ward Price said: "The French were making good their position along the crest . . . when the Bulgars attacked them with considerable energy, creeping down the gullies of their side of the valley and noiselessly scaling the steep slopes opposite, their feet shod in their peasant 'opinskies,' a sort of moccasin of untanned leather, so that they might clamber more quietly over the loose rocks."



RESIGNED, AND CREATED A VISCOUNT: FIELD-MARSHAL SIR JOHN FRENCH.

It was announced on the 15th that Sir Douglas Haig had been appointed to succeed Sir John French, who, after most ably commanding the armies in France and Flanders during sixteen months of severe and incessant strain, had, at his own instance, relinquished the command. Sir John has been made a Viscount and appointed to command the troops in the United Kingdom. Sir Douglas Haig, as commander



THE NEW BRITISH COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AT THE FRONT: GENERAL SIR DOUGLAS HAIG.

of the First Army Corps, greatly distinguished himself in the battle of the Marne, and later at Festubert in the second battle of Ypres. His services have been frequently mentioned in despatches. He is a son of Mr. John Haig, of Cameronbridge, Fife, and is fifty-four. Like Sir John French, he is a cavalry officer. He served in the Soudan and South Africa.—[Photos. by Elliott and Fry and Barnett.]



CHOSEN TO PERFORM THE SACRED DANCE AFTER THE JAPANESE ENTHRONEMENT: DAUGHTERS OF JAPANESE NOBLES IN THEIR CEREMONIAL COSTUMES.

The enthronement of the Emperor of Japan, a ceremony equivalent to our Coronation, but differing from it in the fact that there is no crowning of the Emperor, took place at Kyoto, the ancient capital of Japan, on November 10. It was the announcement by the Emperor of his assumption of the Imperial authority, first to the spirits of his ancestors, and then to his people and the world. The

ceremony is held on the expiration of the period of Court mourning for the late Emperor, but in this case the time had been extended for another year owing to the intervening death of the Empress Dowager, and also by the fact that the ceremony must be held in the harvest season, when a fresh crop of sacred rice can be offered to the Imperial ancestors. Thus the enthronement of the present

(Continued opposite.)



Continued. DANCING THE GOSETSU-NO-MAI: JAPANESE GIRLS OF NOBLE BIRTH IN THE SACRED DANCE PERFORMED AFTER THE EMPEROR'S ENTHRONEMENT. Emperor Yoshihito became postponed until over three years after his accession, which took place on July 30, 1912. The chief event of the day following the enthronement was the dancing of the Gosetsu-no-Mai, or Sacred Dance, by five Japanese girls of noble birth. The right-hand photograph shows the five chosen (out of the eight seen opposite) to perform it on November 11. Doubtless the three others were trained lest any should be prevented from attending. The eight girls are the daughters of: (1) Count Jimyoni Hiro; (2) Baron Funatashi Atsu; (3) Marquis Seikanji Uta; (4) Count Takakuri Nori; (5) Count Hagiwara Tane; (6) Viscount Yamamoto Tomo; (7) Viscount Yamamoto Sachi; and (8) Count Ishimo Kagu.—[Photos. by Record Press.]



THE HEROINE OF LOOS: MLE. ÉMILIENNE MOREAU, WHO WAS DECORATED WITH THE CROIX DE GUERRE, WRITING HER ADVENTURES.

The heroic young French girl, Émilienne Moreau, who assisted in the fighting at Loos by guiding the British troops, and herself killed five Germans with grenade and revolver, has since received the coveted decoration of the Croix de Guerre, presented to her at Versailles by General Descailly. She is only seventeen. In the story of her adventures, which she is writing for the French papers, the "Miroir "

and "Petit Parisien," she mentions that she was born on June 4, 1898, at Wingles, a mining and agricultural village in the Pas de Calais. Her father, a miner, moved shortly afterwards to Lens, and in June 1914 gave up mining work and took a grocery and drapery shop at Loos. Then came the war, and the tragic events which have become part of history.—[By Courtesy of "Lloyd's News."]



WHERE OUR TRANSPORT HAS HAD TO BE REORGANISED: BRITISH SOLDIERS LOOKING AT GREEK SOLDIERS ON NATIVE CARTS.

The photograph here given is of special interest in that one of the four reasons given for the situation of the Allies in the Balkans, according to military critics in Salonika, quoted by Reuter, is: "The forces at our immediate disposal are inadequate to the task set before our Staff, while the topographical conditions necessitated, practically, the creation of new means of transport of supplies." It is obvious

that in the countries whose roads are apt to be rude tracks which readily become morasses under rain, motor transport such as is used on the Western front, where the roads are as perfect as may be, is almost worse than useless. It is equally obvious that in such a district as the Balkans it is exceptionally difficult to move not only stores, but guns.—[Photo. by Illustrations Bureau.]



NATURE'S MENACE TO A WATERWAY OF GREAT MILITARY IMPORTANCE TO THE UNITED STATES: THE CULEBRA CUT OF THE PANAMA CANAL

The Panama Canal has been a good deal in evidence of late. As far back as January of this year, it was stated that it would be closed to all vessels, possibly until the spring. This was contradicted immediately, and it was shown that traffic was going on as usual. The statement arose from the fact that a good deal of dredging was being done continually. In August it was reported that there was a continual slide, and

that some fifteen ships were held up; and some while later it was stated that, in consequence of a slide of ten million cubic yards, the Canal would not be opened again for traffic before January. Now that the United States have decided to increase very considerably the strength of both their Navy and Army, the Panama Canal gains additional importance. It need scarcely be pointed out that it is cut through the

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OF THE PANAMA CANAL

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(LINKING THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC) AFTER THE RECENT LANDSLIDE WHICH STOPPED TRAFFIC ; SHOWING THE FALLEN EARTH, AND DREDGERS.

narrow neck of land connecting the continents of North and South America, and so links the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. It was the journey of the U.S.S. "Oregon" round the Horn from Pacific waters to the theatre of the war with Spain in the Caribbean in 1898 which impressed upon the American public the necessity of building the Canal as a measure of national defence. If there had been a canal at Panama at

the time of the "Oregon's" voyage, that ship would have saved some 8050 miles. The Canal, which is fifty miles long and for the greater part above sea-level, cuts through the narrowest part of the Isthmus save one, and through the Culebra Mountain, the lowest pass save one in the range of mountains. The channel is three hundred feet wide at its narrowest.

HOW IT WORKS: XLIX.—AIRCRAFT ARROWS AND BOMBS.

THE simplest form of missile thrown from an aeroplane (see Fig. 6) takes the form of a steel dart known as the Fléchette, about three-eighths of an inch thick and five inches long, one end being pointed and the other fluted. These darts are liberated about one hundred at the same moment, and spread broadcast over a large area when dropped from a considerable height. From an altitude of 4000 feet a dart of this type falls with sufficient force to pierce right through a mounted man and his horse.

The Marten-Hale exemplifies a percussion shrapnel bomb for use from an aeroplane. It (Fig. 1) consists of a pear-shaped body (A) containing high explosive (B) surrounded by shrapnel bullets (C). Its upper portion contains a primer (D) in the centre of which is a metal cylinder (E) whose base carries a striker (F). The cylinder (E) is bored to fit a detonator case (G), carried above it with its lower end entering the cylinder (E). A light spring (H) interposes between the detonator and the striker (F). The upper end of the detonator case (G) has holes through it for a number of metal balls (J), fitting into a recess in the tail-piece (K). They carry the weight of the detonator as long as they are held apart by the spindle (L) between them. When the bomb is released, the safety-pin (M) being withdrawn, its fall causes the vanes (N) to revolve, carrying with them the spindle (L). This action unscrews the spindle (L) from the tail-piece (K), and allows the balls (J) to fall inwards, and so leave the detonator case resting with all its weight on the spring (H). A stop (O) is fixed in the vane spindle (P), which prevents the spindle (L) from going back further after it has released the balls (J). The effect of this is to lock the tail-piece (K) to the vane spindle (P), and cause the body of the shell to revolve during the remainder of its flight. When the bomb comes to a sudden stop, owing to impact with the ground or any obstacle, the momentum of the detonator in its case (G) carries



FIG. 6.—TWO PATTERNS IN USE OF STEEL FLÉCHETTES, OR DARTS, DROPPED 100 AT A TIME FROM AEROPLANES.

it downwards against the spring (H) until it reaches the striker (F) and explodes the bomb. A spring plunger (Q) is provided, which is forced inwards immediately the detonator case has passed its position, preventing the detonator from rebounding upwards, and in that way securing it in the most effective position in the centre of the primer charge.

The incendiary bomb (Fig. 2) for use against dirigibles, fodder, hay and straw stacks, or other soft objects, invented by M. Henri Guerre, is a light steel cylinder (A) to which is securely fixed a central block (B) carrying clockwork ignition mechanism and fitted with points (C). A circular block (D), made to slide easily inside the cylinder (A), closes the top end of the cylinder, and carries an annular tank (E) containing inflammable liquid or spirit. A central spindle passes through the cylinder, a shoulder and key (F) preventing the block (B) from sliding down the spindle, but allowing it to slide upwards. A rod (G) is attached to the spindle, and normally rests in a slot on the side of the block (B). The block (D) is fixed to the central spindle by a split pin (H). The action is as follows: The bomb, in falling through the air, is kept nose first by the tail-vane (J) at the upper end of the spindle. When the weapon strikes a balloon or airship, haystack or other yielding substance, the barbed point of the spindle passes into it (Fig. 5), and the bottom of the cylinder (A) is stopped by it. This has the effect of carrying the tank (E) downwards until it is penetrated by the points (C), by which means its contents are freed and fall around the central block (B). The same movement starts the clockwork ignition mechanism, by means of the clockwork rod (G), and this sets fire to the inflammable liquid from the tank. A safety-pin (K) passes through the spindle and cylinder, its action being to lock the mechanism. The safety-pin is removed before the bomb is dropped.

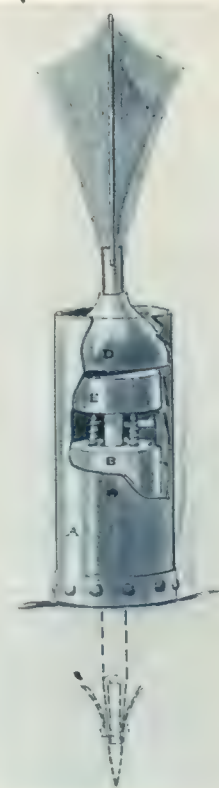
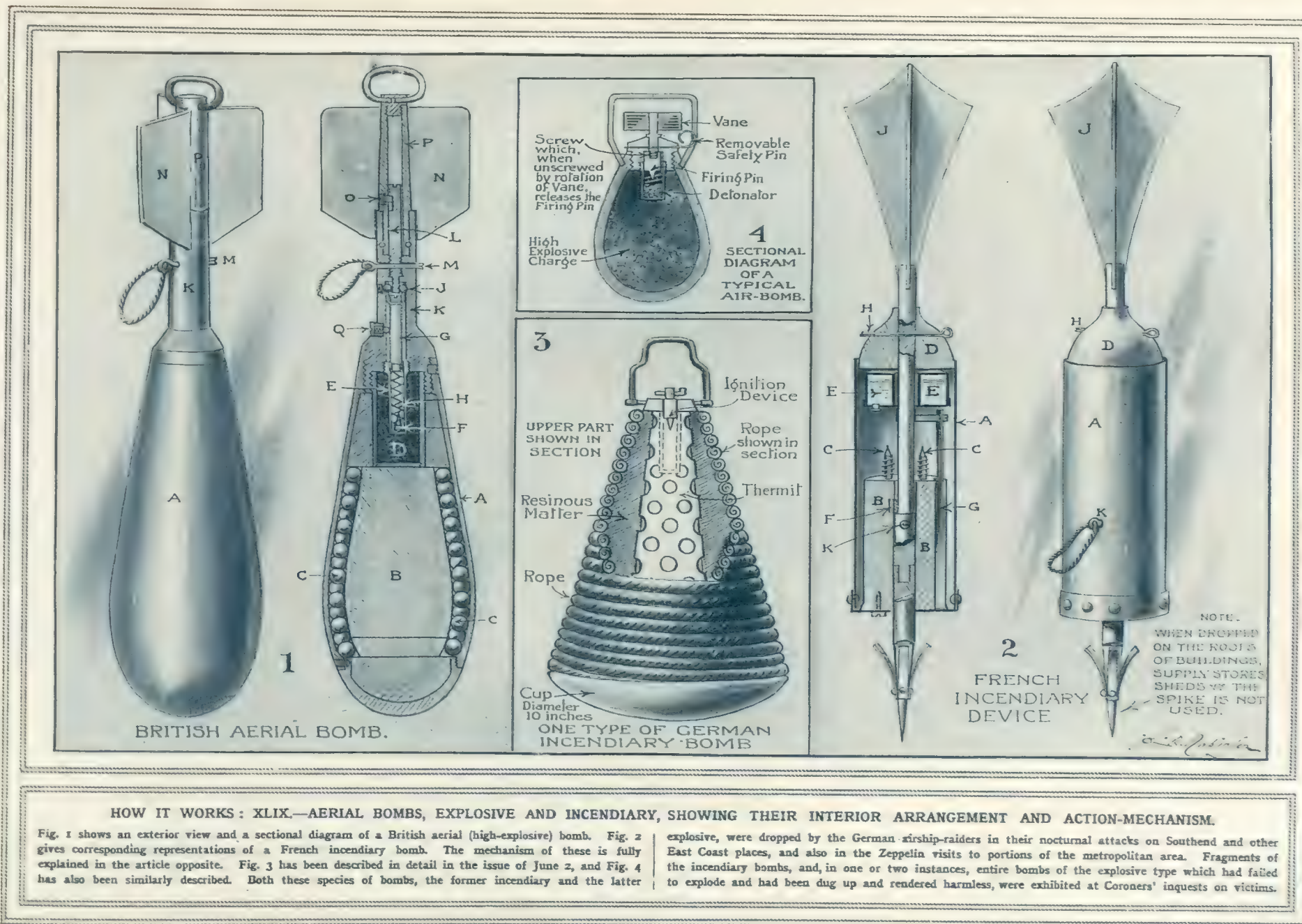


FIG. 5.—A FRENCH TYPE OF INCENDIARY BOMB.

For use against dirigible airships, fodder-stacks, etc.; with a portion of the outer cylinder broken away to expose the interior. As shown, the safety-pin (K) has been withdrawn and the bomb has fallen on to its object. The points are in the act of piercing the thin bottom of the annular tank holding inflammable liquid (E).

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Little Lives of Great Men.

XLIX—GENERAL SARRAIL.

GENERAL SARRAIL, who in August last replaced General Gouraud, the "Lion of the Argonne," in command of the French forces at the Dardanelles, was at that time appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Army in the Near East. Since he assumed those duties his sphere has been greatly extended owing to the critical situation in the Balkans, and, after the expedition in aid of Serbia was decided upon by the Allies, General Sarrail proceeded to Salonika with the title of Commander-in-Chief of the French Army of the Orient. He arrived at Salonika about Oct. 12, went north into Serbia some six days later, in order to obtain a closer view of the situation. Tall and then grey-bearded, about sixty years of age, General Sarrail is a typical soldier of France. He was known before the war as an accomplished strategist and a distinguished student of the military art, and his qualifications brought him an important post. This was the command of the Third French Army, in which post he succeeded General Ruffey. Previous to this, Maurice Sarrail commanded the 8th Army at Bourges and the 6th at Chalons. The 3rd Army rested its base on Verdun. The mere mention of the locality is sufficient to suggest the responsibility of the task which General Joffre had entrusted to his colleague. His worth and ability were proved during the terrible days of the retreat to the Marne, and to Sarrail is due much of the credit for the avoidance of disaster. His army was the pivot upon which many of General Joffre's



GENERAL SARRAIL, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE FRENCH ARMY
IN THE NEAR EAST.

Photograph by Henri Manuel.

manœuvres turned, and at all points Sarrail gave his chief the most efficient support. Once again on the Meuse, the General played a great part. Although he had at his disposal a force much weaker than the body of the enemy whose attack he had to sustain, Sarrail contrived to hold the army of the Crown Prince in check until the armies acting in co-operation had achieved the victory of the Marne. Had the "victor of Longwy" been able to break the opposition of Sarrail at this critical moment the fortunes of Paris might have been far otherwise. But not only was the capital thus saved, but Sarrail's steadfastness and the endurance of his troops had made Verdun safe. It is to him that France owes the preservation of one of her four great citadels. It is therefore to a man already proved by the hardest tests of war that France has entrusted the control of her now very greatly extended line in the Near East. Now the difficulties of the Serbian relief expedition have been complicated. To all problems, however, General Sarrail brings most conspicuous ability and a deep experience of hazardous enterprises. To this brilliant leader and organiser France looks for a solution of the perplexities that now more than ever beset the Eastern theatre of operations; but she is not dismayed, for she knows her man. Sarrail will be remembered as the man whose firmness and skill enabled Joffre to strike the first effective blow for the deliverance of France. Joffre is now supreme commander of the French armies on all Fronts; but presumably this will not affect General Sarrail's active position as commander in the Near East.



PHOTOGRAPHED IN A FIRE-TRENCH: A SHELL-BURST AT CLOSE QUARTERS.

This is one of the every-day incidents of life in the fire-trenches and a sight soldiers all along the front see constantly—a shell-burst at close quarters on a trench-crest. The photograph was taken in the French lines, and through the smoke can be seen a soldier going on with his work, apparently oblivious of the proximity of the explosion.—[Photo. by C.N.]



STEEL ARMOUR IN THE TRENCHES: A FRENCH CUPOLA-CASEMATE.

Steel-walled casemates have become an integral part of the trench-lines in places, the innovation being due, it would appear, primarily, to the Germans, who employed them, with quick-firing and machine guns inside, for fortifying the celebrated Labyrinth. The illustration shows a French casemate at an angle in a trench-line, to command the ground in two directions.—[Photo. by Wyndham.]



MR. HENRY FORD AND HIS "ARK"! THE "OSCAR II." AT NEW YORK.

The much-ridiculed expedition conducted by Mr. Henry Ford, the American motor-car manufacturer, with a view to persuading the belligerent troops to stop fighting, left New York on December 4. The party on board the "Oscar II." numbered 140, including 54 reporters, 20 clerks, and 3 film operators. It was stated that they had passports only to neutral countries.—[Photo. by Underwood and Underwood.]



THE REVOLVER PRINCIPLE IN ARTILLERY: A CURIOUS GERMAN GUN CAPTURED.

Our photograph shows a curious type of German gun which has been captured by the French. It is made on the same principle as a revolver, and, as the photograph shows, has five "chambers." A side-view of a German revolver-cannon taken by the French was illustrated in our issue of July 14.

It showed a handle at the side by which the piece was revolved.—[Photo. by Wyndham.]



AWARDED THE CROIX DE GUERRE FOR FINE WORK AS A MILITARY AIRMAN: GEORGES CARPENTIER, THE FAMOUS FRENCH BOXER.

A recent official French order conferring the Croix de Guerre, with palms, on the world-famous boxer, stated: "Sergeant Carpentier (Georges), pilot in the air squadron M.F. 55, on September 25 did not hesitate to fly in fog and rain less than 600 feet above the enemy's lines during action. In several circumstances he has given proof of remarkable coolness and energy, never returning before the com-

pletion of his mission, often with his machine riddled with bullets and shell-fragments." Some six weeks before the exploit above mentioned, it may be recalled, Carpentier was reported to have had an accident while flying in the Vosges. Owing to his motor stopping, it was said, he was obliged to land on very rough ground, with the result that he broke his ankle and injured a bone.—[Photo. by Topical.]



THE BALKAN CAMPAIGN: SERBIAN PRISONERS OF WAR PASSING A GERMAN AMMUNITION-COLUMN ON A MOUNTAIN ROAD.

No reliable information seems likely to be available for the present of the real number of Serbian prisoners of war who have fallen into the hands of the enemy. That they are, however, nothing like as numerous as the huge number claimed may be taken for granted. A Serbian Legation statement announced that over 200,000 soldiers had safely crossed the Montenegrin and Albanian frontiers and

were beyond reach of pursuit. It is notorious, from the enemy's statements of the numbers of prisoners alleged to have been taken in Northern France and in the Eastern theatre of war, that both Germans and Austrians are in the habit of lumping together soldiers taken in arms, and civilians capable of bearing arms, whom they invariably make captive and intern.—[Photo. by Newspaper Illustrations.]



SUNK BY A FRENCH NAVAL ENGINEER?—THE SUBMARINE "TURQUOISE" AT CONSTANTINOPLE RENAMED IN TURKISH.

According to a Paris story, said to come from Salonika, an extraordinary act of self-sacrifice has been performed by an engineer-officer of the French submarine "Turquoise." The vessel fell into Turkish hands not long ago, had her name changed, and received a Turkish crew. Unable to work the machinery, the Turks, for a trial trip, took the French officer with them. Six Turkish officers attended

the trial. The vessel dived, but never reappeared. In a letter left by the French engineer with a mess-mate prisoner, runs the story, he announced his intention of manipulating the machinery so as to prevent the submarine from again rising to the surface. The incident seems one of almost superhuman self-sacrifice, even in a year of heroism.—[Photo. Continphot.]



CHRISTMAS AS GERMANY SEES IT THIS YEAR: THE HAPPY SIDE.

Christmas is a festival elaborately observed in Germany, although the sentiments of peace and goodwill, with which it is associated in our minds, appear strangely out of keeping with the German gospel of force. Be that as it may, Germany is the chief home of the Christmas-tree, and of its attendant frolics and junketings. These drawings, taken from German papers, show two aspects in which our enemies



CHRISTMAS AS GERMANY SEES IT THIS YEAR THE SAD SIDE.

regard the present season. In view of Germany's huge list of casualties—some two and a-half million—scenes such as that shown in the right-hand drawing must be taking place in countless German homes. They represent the cost in tears of Germany's policy of blood and iron. In the left-hand picture the typical German child is seen imbibing from his Christmas games the doctrines of militarism.



THE OFFICIAL SANTA CLAUS: SORTING CHRISTMAS PARCELS FOR SOLDIERS, IN THE SPECIAL MILITARY POST OFFICE, REGENT'S PARK.

Sixty years or so ago, British wives and mothers were busy sending parcels to their sons or husbands in the Crimea, to modify as far as might be the rigours of the winter campaign. To-day, the destinations are different, but the kindly sentiment is the same, and tens of thousands of parcels of creature comforts, eatables, 65,000 gallons of ale and stout from the London brewers, woollen scarves, knitted things, such

as were sent then, are on their way to our soldiers and sailors in the many parts of the world in which they are fighting for the honour of their country. A special Military Post Office has been established in Regent's Park to cope with the immense number of parcels. Our photograph shows the sorting-room, where method and order prevent delay.—[Photo. by Alfieri.]



FIGHTERS FOR THE FREEDOM OF EUROPE: XXXVIII.—N.C.O.'S OF THE 3/11TH LONDON REGIMENT (FINSBURY RIFLES).

Reading from left to right, the names are as follow. In the Back Row: Sgt. J. H. Frost, Co.S.M. Kerry, L-Cpl. Spalding, L-Cpl. A. Carey, Sgt. Berriman, L-Cpl. J. Jackson, L-Cpl. Allwright, Sgt. J. H. Tadd, Cpl. C. T. Saunders, L-Cpl. W. Marshall, Sgt. O. Gilbert, L-Cpl. W. Pearce, L-Cpl. Geo. Taylor, L-Cpl. G. Gibbs, Cpl. H. S. Overhill, L-Cpl. C. T. Stephens, Cpl. P. J. Towner, Sgt. B. D. Lloyd. In the Middle Row: Co.Q.M.S. Rowe, Sgt.-Instr. Eastly, Sgt.-Instr. Parish, Sgt.-Bgr. Rose, R.S.M. F. Jackman, Co.S.M. G. D. W. Sherwood, Co.Q.M.S. J. G. Baker, Staff-Sgt.-Instr. York, Sgt. W. Elkington, Sgt. J. W.

Collins, Sgt. E. Brinser. Seated on the Ground, in the Front Row, are: L-Cpl. Bagnall, Cpl. E. J. Lawrence, L-Cpl. H. Lowe, L-Sgt. J. S. Fuller, Cpl. W. J. Monahan, Cpl. J. T. Jenkins, L-Cpl. J. Veats, L-Cpl. J. Savile, Cpl. D. T. Wakefield, Sgt. H. Varney, L-Cpl. J. Raine, L-Cpl. T. W. Downs, L-Cpl. F. Tyler. The 1/11th, with the 1/10th, are two London Territorial regiments that have been serving at the Dardanelles. Most of the others are employed on the Western front. Their casualties, as recorded in the official lists, are evidence of the very severe fighting they have gone through.—[Photo. Bassano.]



FIGHTERS FOR THE FREEDOM OF EUROPE: XXXVIII.—OFFICERS OF THE 3/11TH LONDON REGIMENT (FINSBURY RIFLES).

Reading from left to right, the names are as follow. In the Back Row: 2nd Lt. H. L. Windsor, 2nd Lt. F. Noble, 2nd Lt. S. Ayre, 2nd Lt. A. W. Ferris, 2nd Lt. A. H. Searle, 2nd Lt. A. J. Sayer, 2nd Lt. A. R. Jamieson, 2nd Lt. W. Leigh. In the Front Row: Lt. T. J. Dudley, Lt. W. S. Owen, Major R. I. Tasker, Capt. and Adj. A. C. Burgin, Lt. and Qr.-Mstr. W. W. Pritchard, 2nd Lt. C. C. Badgeley. The Hon. Colonel of the Corps is Colonel F. T. Penton, V.D., who has belonged to the "Finsburys" ever since April 1883, over thirty-two years ago. Previously Colonel Penton was a Captain in the 4th Dragoon

Guards, with whom he took part in the Egyptian Campaign of 1882. Colonel Penton succeeded to the Hon. Colonelcy in 1898 in the place of Mr. Justice Bargrave Deane, one of the Judges of the High Court, who, for ten years before his elevation to the Bench, commanded the Finsbury Rifles as Lieut.-Colonel and as Colonel. The Corps is one of our original Volunteer battalions. It was raised as The Clerkenwell Volunteers (39th Middlesex), in 1860, receiving the old colours of the Clerkenwell Volunteers of the Napoleonic invasion period. The title "Finsbury Rifles" was adopted in 1862.—[Photo. Bassano.]

Cpl. E. J.
J. Veats,
L-Cpl. F.
serving at
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Bassano.]



FIGHTERS FOR THE FREEDOM OF EUROPE: XXXVIII.—AT THE TRAINING-CENTRE OF THE 3/11TH LONDON REGIMENT (FINSBURY RIFLES).

Photograph No. 1 shows a musketry class undergoing preliminary instruction. Photograph No. 2 shows the manning of a trench with bayonets fixed, as before the enemy, to receive an attack. In No. 3 is seen a pioneer squad at work. The crossed hatchets or axes to be noticed on the left arms of the Corporal in the foreground of the photograph to the left, and of the private next to him, are the

distinctive badges worn by all battalion pioneers. Photograph No. 4 shows a party at bombing drill, practising the bombers' arm-swing action, for slinging hand-grenades with the arm held outstretched at full length in order to attain the maximum range with the missile. The present war is not the Corps' first. It supplied drafts in the Boer War to both the C.I.V. and Imperial Yeomanry.—[Photos. S. and G.]